

UNITED STATES GOV

Memoranda

Tolson _____
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 Mohr _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Tavel _____
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 Tele. Room _____
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TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: May 10, 1961

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. Donahoe
 1 - Mr. Cotter

SUBJECT: STATEMENT ON CUBA
 INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Cuba Review Committee

"The New York Times" today contains a 5-column advertisement written as "An Open Letter to President Kennedy." It is identified as a statement drafted by members of the Harvard faculty which was circulated informally among scholars and intellectuals in the Boston area. The advertisement indicates it has no connection with any existing organization, was paid for by those signing it as well as other interested persons in the academic community. It is identified as having emanated from Statement on Cuba, 4 Humboldt St., Cambridge 38, Mass.

The letter is signed by 70 persons. The great majority of the signers are identified with Harvard University.

The tone of the advertisement is found in the resolutions which call for the U.S. Government to: (1) reverse the trend toward American military intervention in Cuba; (2) give no further support for the invasion of Cuba by exile groups; (3) seek to detach Castro regime from communist bloc by working for a relaxation of strained diplomatic relations and resumption of trade relations; and (4) concentrate its constructive efforts on eliminating in other parts of Latin America the social conditions on which totalitarian nationalism breeds.

We are reviewing files to determine whether any of the signers have previously been subjects of investigation.

Attached are two copies of the advertisement. We intend to advise Attorney General of the ad^{and} of any derogatory data stemming from the above review. In the meantime the extra copy of the advertisement is attached in the event it is desired that a copy be given to the Attorney General at once.

ACTION:

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX-113 REC-90

Review of names is being expedited.

Encs.

SBD:dmd

(7)

1 - Mr. Parsons

1 - Mr. Mohr

REC-46

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tendencies towards dictatorship and anti-Americanism latent in any Latin American social upheaval. The United States' determination to isolate Cuba made the Soviet bloc Castro's only source of military and economic support. This resulted, as has happened so often before, in a sharp increase in the power of the local Communist party.

Today, Castro may well, in fact, represent a threat to the security of the Americas. But this is not primarily a military threat. The danger Castro poses is clear: that by subversion or example his particular brand of social revolution will spread through Latin America. The burden, then, is on us. It requires a vastly greater effort than we have yet made to demonstrate that genuine social reform is compatible with democratic institutions.

Meanwhile, any further effort to destroy Castro would serve only to intensify terror within Cuba. A more formidable American-inspired rebel invasion, or the sending of American troops would, we believe, have still more disastrous consequences. "Victory" by American intervention would require bloody war and prolonged occupation. Can anyone believe that a free Cuban government would emerge from these circumstances? More important, even if we did succeed, by such means, in replacing Castro, we would still have done far

3. seek instead to detach the Castro regime from the Communist bloc by working for a diplomatic detente and a resumption of trade relations; and

4. concentrate its constructive efforts on eliminating in other parts of Latin America the social conditions on which totalitarian nationalism feeds.

We are distressed that there has been so little public discussion of the alternatives to present U. S. Cuban policy. With a few notable exceptions, debate has centered on the varieties of intervention rather than on the decision to intervene. In the press, consideration has been circumscribed by an uncritical acceptance of the early decision to overthrow Castro and more recently, by an equally uncritical acquiescence in the call for national unity. We believe that there are alternatives, that debate is necessary—though it would be foolish to suggest that the alternatives can be seized without courage and patience. The first imperative is a cooling-off period, and an announcement of our willingness to test the sincerity of the Cuban offer to negotiate differences.

WE REGARD this issue as a crucial and revealing measure of our desire to assume responsibility for new directions in foreign affairs. Surely we have confidence enough in the ways of freedom to accept this challenge.

JAMES LUTHER ADAMS, Lamont Professor of Divinity, Harvard

GORDON ALLPORT, Professor of Psychology, Harvard

ERIC BENTLEY, Charles Eliot Norton Professor of Poetry, Harvard

REUBEN A. BROWER, Professor of English, Harvard

ALLAN KNIGHT CHALMERS, Professor of Applied Christianity, Boston University

SERGE CHERMAIEFF, Professor of Architecture, Harvard

NOAM CHOMSKY, Associate Professor of Modern Languages, M.I.T.

WENDELL CLAUSEN, Professor of Greek and Latin, Harvard

ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE, Lecturer on Chemistry, Harvard

JOHN P. DAWSON, Professor of Law, Harvard

GIORGIO DE SANTILLANA, Professor of Humanities, M.I.T.

L. HAROLD DE WOLF, President of the Faculty, B.U. School of Theology

JOHN T. EDSALL, Professor of Biological Chemistry, Harvard

RUPERT EMERSON, Professor of Government, Harvard

MONROE ENGEL, Lecturer on English, Harvard

JACOB FINE, Professor of Surgery, Harvard Medical School

RODERICK FIRTH, Professor of Philosophy, Harvard

DONALD FLEMING, Professor of History, Harvard

CALDER FOOTE, Walter Meyer Visiting Research Professor of Law, Harvard

JOHN N. GAUS, Professor of Government, Harvard

EDWARD GEARY, Assoc. Professor of Romance Languages, Harvard

STEPHEN GILMAN, Professor of Romance Languages, Harvard

ALBERT GUERARD, Professor of English, Harvard

ERIC HAVELOCK, Professor of Greek and Latin, Harvard

LILLIAN HELLMAN, Visiting Lecturer on English, Harvard

HANS HOFMANN, Associate Professor of Theology, Harvard

H. STUART HUGHES, Professor of History, Harvard

REGINALD ISAACS, Charles Dyer Norton Professor of Regional Planning, Harvard

WILLIAM JENCKS, Associate Professor of Biochemistry, Brandeis

PAUL E. JOHNSON, Professor of Psychology, Boston University

MARTIN KAMEN, Professor of Biochemistry, Brandeis

NATHAN KAPLAN, Professor of Biochemistry, Brandeis

TIMOTHY LEARY, Lecturer on Clinical Psychology, Harvard

PAUL T. LEHMANN, Lamont Professor of Divinity, Harvard

HARRY LEVIN, Irving Babbitt Professor of Comparative Literature, Harvard

LAURENCE LEVINE, Associate Professor of Biochemistry, Brandeis

ERICH LEINDEMAN, Professor of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School

SALVADOR LURIA, Professor of Biology, M.I.T.

KEVIN LYNCH, Associate Professor of City Planning, M.I.T.

KENNETH S. LYNN, Associate Professor of English, Harvard

BORIS MAGASANIK, Professor of Biology, M.I.T.

FRANK EMANUEL, Professor of History, Brandeis

HERBERT MARCUSE, Professor of Politics and Philosophy, Brandeis

BARRINGTON MOORE, JR., Senior Fellow, Russian Research Center, Harvard

WALTER MUELDNER, Dean of the School of Theology, Boston University

LEWIS MUMFORD

DAVID OWEN, Gurney Professor of History and Political Science, Harvard

E. S. PATTULLO, Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Harvard

ROBERT O. PREYER, Associate Professor of English, Brandeis

JOHN RAWLS, Professor of Philosophy, M.I.T.

I. A. RICHARDS, University Professor, Harvard

DAVID RIESMAN, Henry Ford II Professor of Social Science, Harvard

LLOYD RODWIN, Professor of Land Economics, M.I.T.

SYLVAN SCHWEBER, Professor of Physics, Brandeis

JOSE LUIS SERT, Dean Graduate School of Design, Harvard

HARLOW SHAPLEY, Paine Professor of Astronomy, Emeritus, Harvard

IRVING SINGER, Associate Professor of Philosophy, M.I.T.

HUSTON SMITH, Professor of Philosophy, M.I.T.

MAURICE R. STEIN, Associate Professor of Sociology, Brandeis

WALTER TOMAN, Associate Professor of Psychology, Brandeis

JOHN VAN DOREN, Associate Professor of English, Brandeis

E. V. WALTER, Associate Professor of Politics, Brandeis

ROBERT W. WHITE, Professor of Clinical Psychology, Harvard

JOHN W. M. WHITING, Bigelow Professor of Education and Director, Laboratory of Human Development, Harvard

CEDRIC WHITMAN, Professor of Greek and Latin, Harvard

NORBERT WIENER, Institute Professor of Mathematics, M.I.T.

AMOS WILDER, Hollis Professor of Divinity, Harvard

EDMUND WILSON

KURT H. WOLF, Professor of Sociology, Brandeis

LAURENCE WYLIE, C. Douglas Dillon Professor of the Civilization of France, Harvard

Partial list

This statement, drafted by members of the Harvard faculty, was circulated informally among scholars and intellectuals in the Boston area. Its publication was financed by those listed above, and other interested persons in the academic community. The advertisement is an independent response to the Cuban crisis, and has no connection with any existing organization. Statement on Cuba, 4 Humboldt St., Cambridge 38, Mass.

1 - Evans
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Donahoe
1 - Cotter
1 - Belmont
1 - Loach

The Attorney General

May 18, 1961

Director, FBI

CUBA PROTEST COMMITTEE
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

MAY 19 4 53 PM '61
READING ROOM
FBI

The May 10, 1961, issue of "The New York Times" contained a five-column advertisement entitled "An Open Letter to President Kennedy." It was identified as a statement drafted by members of the Harvard University faculty which had been circulated informally among scholars and intellectuals in the Boston area. The advertisement claimed to be "an independent response" to the Cuban crisis and to have no connection with any existing organization. Reportedly, its publication was financed by seventy individuals who signed it, as well as "other interested persons in the academic community." It was identified as having originated with Statement on Cuba, 4 Humboldt Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Single copies of this advertisement are enclosed for you, Deputy Attorney General White, and Assistant Attorney General Yeagley. In summary, the advertisement called on the United States Government to reverse the trend toward American military interference in Cuba, give no further support for the invasion of Cuba by exile groups, seek to detach the Castro regime from the communist bloc by seeking a relaxation of strained diplomatic relations as well as the resumption of trade relations, and concentrate its efforts on eliminating throughout Latin America the social conditions on which totalitarian nationalism breeds.

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REC-26

We have reviewed our files concerning the seventy signers of this petition to identify those individuals who have previously been subjects of FBI investigations. This review has shown that three of these individuals have been identified as former members of the Communist Party, USA, and that an additional nine signers have been connected with various communist front organizations in the past.

The list of signers includes such individuals as:
(1) Harlow Shapley, prominent astronomer, who was identified as a Communist Party member from 1942 to 1945 by Louis Budenz and who has been connected with numerous communist front groups including ten designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450;

- Tolson _____
- Parsons _____
- Mohr _____
- Belmont _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

RDC:ams:ljc

SEE NOTE PAGE 3

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

MAY 22 1961

MAILED
MAY 18 1961

The Attorney General

NOTE: Cover memo, Donahoe to Belmont, prepared by RDC:mrp, same caption, 5-17-61.

With reference to figures cited in this letter, three former communists referred to are Lillian Hellman (100-28760), Harlow Shapley (100-341825), and [redacted]. Individuals associated with Communist Party fronts include [redacted] Martin Kamen (100-336244), Norbert Wiener (100-348294), [redacted] Gordon Allport (100-73597), Albert Coolidge (140-4132), Serge Chermayeff (100-381390).

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORTING OFFICE BOSTON	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BOSTON	DATE 5/18/61	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/24 - 5/17/61
TITLE OF CASE CUBA PROTEST COMMITTEE		REPORT MADE BY JAMES T. SULLIVAN	TYPED BY ma
CHARACTER OF CASE ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.			

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF **6-5-80**

REFERENCES: Boston airtel to Bureau, 5/4/61.
Bureau teletype to Boston, 5/10/61.
Boston teletype to New York, 5/12/61.
Bureau airtel to Boston, 5/11/61.
Bureau airtel to Boston and New York, 5/12/61.
New York teletype to Bureau and New York, 5/15/61.
New York teletype to Bureau and Boston, 5/16/61.

LEADS:

NEW YORK (INFORMATION):

An information copy of this report has been furnished New York in view of investigation conducted by it in this matter plus its over-all interest in Cuban matters. (a)(w)

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

DECLASSIFIED BY **6026X/S/POOPL**
ON **9/16/00**

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
COPIES MADE:	
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DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
REC-98
23 MAY 22 1961
REC-9

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			
Agency	Request Recd.	Copy to:	State/RAB, OSI/A
Date Fwd.	by routing slip for info.	Date	5/24/61
How Fwd.			
By			

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DATE OF REVIEW 5/12/81
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JUN 2 1961

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[redacted] Harvard

GORDON ALLPORT, Professor of Psychology,
Harvard

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[redacted] Harvard

[redacted]
Harvard

[redacted]
[redacted] Boston University

SERGE CHERMAYEFF, Professor of Archi-
tecture, Harvard

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[redacted] M.I.T.

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[redacted]
[redacted] Harvard

ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE, Lecturer
on Chemistry, Harvard

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Harvard

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[redacted] M.I.T.

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[redacted] B.U. School of Theology

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[redacted] Harvard

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[redacted] Harvard

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE
Lecturer on Chemistry
Harvard

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On March 10, 1954, ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE of Harvard University executed a Security Investigation Data for Non-Sensitive Position Form for position as "Committee Member of COOLIDGE Foundation-Applicant, Library of Congress." In this application he set forth he was born January 23, 1894 at Chicago, Illinois; that he had resided since 1925 at 34 Coolidge Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts and had been employed by Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts since 1921.

Under the caption "Organizations With Which Affiliated (past and present) Other Than Religious Or Political Organizations Or Those Which Show Religious Or Political Affiliations," COOLIDGE listed that he had been affiliated with the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy and the American Association of Scientific Workers*.

The "Fourth Report, Un-American Activities In California, 1948," on page 335, reflects the following:

"ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE has been affiliated with the following communist front organizations:

"National Citizens Political Action Committee

"American Friends of Spanish Democracy

"American Student Union

"Citizens Committee to Free EARL BROWDER

"Council for Pan-American Democracy

"Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians

"League for Mutual Aid

"National Emergency Conference

"National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights

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"Prestes Defense

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"Washington Committee to Lift Spanish Embargo

"Greater Boston Peace Strike Committee."

This report set forth no dates for the above.

In 1925 and 1930 reports to his Class Secretary, Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, COOLIDGE, in part, set forth the following:

1925 "In 1922 I went back to Cambridge intending to teach but this prevented my becoming nominated as Socialist candidate for Secretary of State at the fall election. Failing of election, I was again appointed instructor in Chemistry in January, 1923."

1930 "I still run for public office as a Socialist at each election and still console myself after each defeat by playing the viol, making photographs or building model railroads."

"Who's Who in America," 1952-1953, reports that COOLIDGE was a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, 1932-1937, and was candidate for Senator in 1934. He is also listed in this book as a member of the American Association of Scientific Workers and as a Socialist.

Records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) reflect that the "Daily Worker*," in its issue of March 10, 1938, on page 5, reported that ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE was a member of the Provisional Committee at a United May Day Committee Meeting held in Boston.

Records of the HCUA reflect that the "Daily Worker," in its March 18, 1945 edition reported that Doctor ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE, Harvard University, was a signer of a statement sponsored by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties hailing the War Department's order on "granting commissions. . . . to members of armed forces who have been members of or sympathetic to the views of the Communist Party."

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BS T- 21 and BS T- 36 , in July, 1947, advised that ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE was elected to the Executive Committee of the Boston-Cambridge Branch of the American Association of Scientific Workers for the year 1947-1948. (X)(u)

The above two informants in July, 1948 advised that ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE, Chemistry Professor at Harvard College, had been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Boston-Cambridge Branch of the American Association of Scientific Workers for the year 1948-1949. (X)(u)

"The Harvard Crimson," on May 22, 1948, carried an article entitled, "46 Faculty Members Attack Mundt-Nixon Anti-Red Bill." The article, in part, reported:

"Forty six members of the University's faculty have signed a statement urging defeat of the Mundt-Nixon anti-communist bill which passed the House of Representatives by a 319 to 58 vote Wednesday. The bill now goes to the Senate where it is expected to face heavy sledding.

"In their statement the 46 declared:

"The Mundt-Nixon bill appears to be aimed at restricting the activities of communists. Its vague and loose phraseology, however, indicates that it threatens the expression of liberal and progressive thought. Its enactment would strike a serious blow at our cherished rights of free expression. We deplore this attempt to restrict American freedoms and urge Congress to defeat the Mundt-Nixon bill."

Included among the signers was "ALBERT S. COOLIDGE."

BS T- 37 advised on October 29, 1948 that ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE, 34 Coolidge Avenue, Cambridge, had, that date, stated he wanted no part of the Spanish Refugee Appeal* because he had worked with the North American Committee and "they are all a bunch of communists," and he wanted no part of their kind. (X)(u)

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The "Boston Herald," a daily Boston, Massachusetts newspaper, in its April 14, 1949 edition, carried an article captioned, "Harvard Professor Calls STRUIK, A 'Crank,' Opposes Red Ban Bill." This article, in part, stated, "A fellow professor at Harvard, ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE, yesterday before a legislative committee dismissed Professor DIRK JAN STRUIK of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the principal figure in recent testimony about communistic activities in Greater Boston, as a 'crank.'"

"The distinguished Harvard chemist said he thought Doctor STRUIK had shown he was 'sympathetic' to communism but was not convinced the technology mathematician advocated the overthrow of the government.

"Last week at the New York conspiracy trial of 11 Communist Party figures HERBERT A. PHILBRICK of Melrose, who served as an FBI contact in the Massachusetts communist movement for nine years, named STRUIK as an instructor in revolutionary techniques at a private meeting of a communist professional group in Cambridge.

"Professor COOLIDGE's characterization of Professor STRUIK came while he was speaking before a legislative committee considering a proposed constitutional amendment which would allow the Legislature to bar communists from either voting or running for public office. COOLIDGE, along with a number of other educational, civic and religious leaders, opposed such an amendment."

The "Boston Herald," in its January 30, 1950 edition carried a news article which reported that on the preceding day the Massachusetts Chapter of Americans for Democratic Action had denounced communism as incompatible with its objectives and included a clause in its 1950 state platform barring communists from membership. The article reported that among officers elected for 1950 was Professor ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE of Harvard University as Treasurer.

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The "Boston Herald," in its March 16, 1951 edition carried an article entitled "Churches Rap Red Party Ban, Council Spokesman Gives Views At Hearing." According to the article, spokesmen from various groups in Massachusetts joined on March 15, 1951 in assailing a pending bill to outlaw the Communist Party in Massachusetts as a blow at "civil rights." The article reported that among the spokesmen was ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE, Lecturer on Chemistry, at Harvard College and Chairman of the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Union, who opposed the bill as "a blow at the principle that the people have a right to vote for candidates of their choice." He termed the bill "an act of panic," after pointing out that communist candidates had been overwhelmingly repudiated by the voters.

The article also reported that COOLIDGE "agreed there was some danger from the Communist Party but said the FBI and police could take care of any communist threat."

"The Harvard Crimson," in its February 26, 1953 edition identified ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE, Chemistry Lecturer, Harvard College, as among a group of individuals who appeared on February 25, 1953 at the State House, Boston, Massachusetts before the Massachusetts House Constitutional Law Committee. According to the article, COOLIDGE and the other individuals appeared in opposition to a bill calling for the establishment of a commission to investigate Reds in the government, education, politics and industry. The article related that during the course of a heated debate, Representative CHARLES IANELLO stated that COOLIDGE and another individual were "communists." The article reported that COOLIDGE, an American Civil Liberties official, emphatically affirmed "I am not a communist," and added he "opposed communism in two organizations." The article did not name these organizations.

The "Boston Herald," in its December 21, 1955 edition carried an article entitled "IKE Asked To Free 16 Jailed Reds." This article reported that a petition had been addressed to President Eisenhower by 42 persons to grant a "Christmas amnesty" to Communist Party leaders in prison under the Smith Act.

The petition, the article reported, said the signers "are in fundamental disagreement with the philosophy of the Communist Party and with essential elements in its program and are motivated in their present action by their attachment to the democratic way of life." The article named "ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE, Harvard University" as one of the signers of the petition.

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The "Christian Science Monitor," a daily Boston newspaper, in its February 11, 1958 edition, carried an article entitled, "Bay State Red Hunt Opposed."

This article reported that a group of 29 New England college professors, the preceding evening, had urged the Massachusetts Legislature not to renew the mandate of the Massachusetts State Commission on Communism and Subversive Activities. The article reported that the professors had submitted to the State lawmakers a five-point statement setting forth the following reasons for letting the "controversial communist-hunting body lapse":

"The American Communist Party is, if anything, attacking the Federal Government of the United States, not the government of Massachusetts. 'Nobody is going to overthrow the government of Massachusetts by force.' The agents, exponents, followers, or apologists for world communism can hardly be expected to have made the Bay State or its government a major objective.

"If, for some reason, the Communists did, the professors statement implies, 'there are abundant acts of Congress dealing with Communism and subversive activities' and the Federal Bureau of Investigation is competent to deal with and 'detect any disturbing conditions in Massachusetts.'

"The United States Supreme Court has 'held that the States cannot legislate in the field of subversive activity because this would conflict with existing federal laws.' For this reason, the 29 Professors say, the Legislature can have no justification for continuing the commission on communism, since the Supreme Courts' ruling in the Watkins case implies that legislative bodies 'cannot expose solely for the sake of exposure' -but may expose only in the course of making laws.

"The subversive-hunting commission 'has been in existence for four and a half years and has expended considerably more than one hundred thousand dollars of public funds already. . . It has uncovered no new facts in the past and is unlikely to discover anything new in the future.'

[REDACTED]
AVS jr:po'b

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"The professors' statement says that the commission has 'again filed a report listing the names of additional supposed "subversives"' but avers that it has made no recommendations for action or legislation except that its existence as a commission be continued.

"Judgement is pronounced on individuals outside the courts and in flagrant violation of constitutional provisions,' the statement adds, when the commission lists names of persons adjudged by its staff and members to be 'subversives.'

"Investigative probes of this kind 'cannot be conducted so as to give adequate protection to the interests of the individuals involved.'

"The professors elaborate on this point by saying that only when benefits gained outweigh injuries to individuals should this kind of investigation be undertaken. But they conclude decisively that: 'An extension of this commission will result in nothing but further expenditure of funds and litigation.'"

The article reported that among the signers of the above-mentioned five-point statement was Professor ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE, Harvard College.

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